

GRIC



Foundations for Prosecution Conference

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OPENING STATEMENT

Presented by:

Amy Diederich

Deputy Pinal County Attorney

Distributed by:

ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL 3838 N. Central Ave., Ste. 850
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

ELIZABETH BURTON ORTIZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Opening Statement

Amy Diederich
Deputy County Attorney
Pinal County Attorney's Office

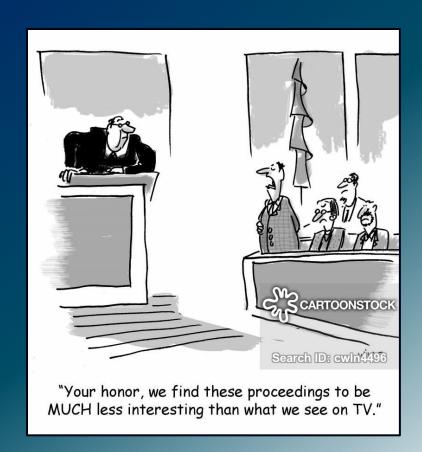
WHY?



How?

Keys to a great opening:

- Theory
- Theme
- Exceptional Storytelling



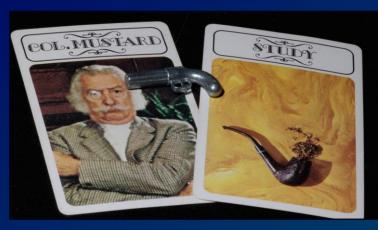
Opening statements

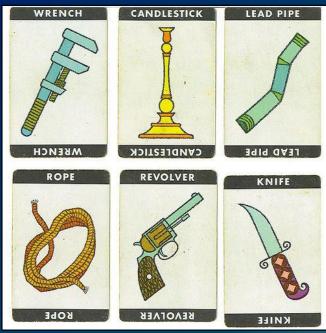
- Opening Outline:
 - Theme/Attention-Getter
 - Communicate your theme and get the jury's attention
 - Narrative (Theory)
 - Preview the case with compelling storytelling
 - Deal with weaknesses up front and on your terms
 - Charges
 - Relate facts to charges
 - End with a call to action/Theme

Case Theory

YOU CAN LIVE WITHOUT A THEME; YOU WILL DIE WITHOUT A THEORY

Theory





 Theory is a coherent, accurate, detailed narrative of what happened

■ How was the crime committed???

Theory

- "Why the LAW says you win"
 - Your opening must contain a narrative that incorporates all facts into a cohesive account of how the crime was committed
 - This will require going outside the police report!
 - Legal=elements (who, what, when, where)
 - Factual=why and how

Theory

- Where do we go wrong?
 - We tell the narrative from the perspective of the investigating officers
 - We limit our narrative to the facts contained in the police report
 - We don't force the jury to choose between our narrative and the Defense's

ON 11/02/2015 AT APPROX 0033 HOURS, I WAS CONDUCTED PATROL IN MY FULLY MARKED PATROL VEHICLE, TRAVELING EASTBOUND IN THE #1 LANE ON W GLENDALE AVE, JUST WEST OF THE INTERSECTION AT N 62ND AVE.

I OBSERVED A MALE BICYCLIST RIDING IN THE ROADWAY ON N 62ND AVE, JUST SOUTH OF W GLENDALE AVE. THE BICYCLIST WAS TRAVELING SOUTH BOUND, IN THE NORTHBOUND LANE OF TRAVEL, WHICH IS A CIVIL TRAFFIC VIOLATION UNDER ARS 28-812, APPLICABILITY OF TRAFFIC LAWS TO BICYCLE RIDERS.

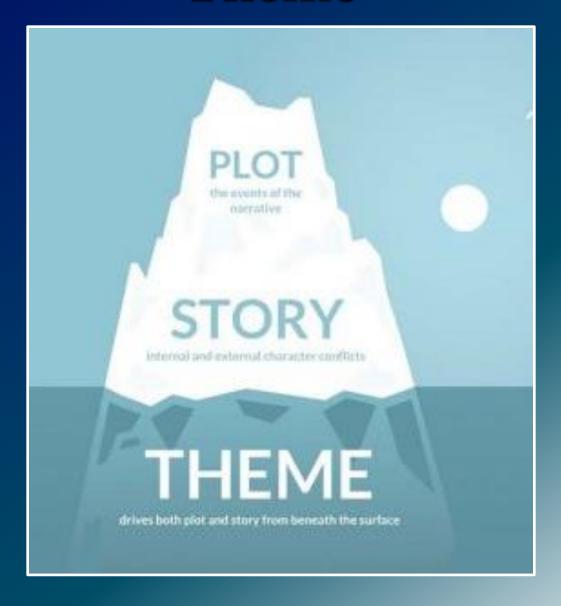
I ATTEMPTED TO CONDUCT A TRAFFIC STOP ON THE INDIVIDUAL (S1 CHRISTOPHER JOVON JOHNSON) BY ACTIVATING MY OVERHEAD RED AND BLUE LIGHTS. THE INDIVIDUAL LOOKED BACK AT MY VEHICLE, AND THEN BEGAN TO AGGRESSIVELY PEDAL HIS BICYCLE FASTER, IN AN ATTEMPT TO ELUDE THE TRAFFIC STOP.

I FOLLOWED THE INDIVIDUAL APPROX 1/2 MILE TO 6139 W LAMAR RD, WHERE HE THREW HIS BICYCLE ON THE GROUND AND STARTED RUNNING.

Reasonable Doubt?

STATE THEORY	DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY
D riding bike down the street	D riding bike down the street
D sees police and flees	D sees police and flees
Police search D and find meth	Police search D and find meth

Theme



Theme

- A phrase or idea that explains what is at the heart of the case
 - Why should the jurors care?

- Often, the theme should address your case's WEAKNESS (*i.e.*, the defense)
 - How is he going to try to beat you

Theme

- A good theme should make you feel something
- First words out of your mouth in opening
- Repeatable throughout trial
- Moral persuasion

Format: consider trying "this is a case about..."

How do we get there?

Start by thinking about what the
 Defendant did that deserves punishment

This is NOT simply how did the Defendant violate the law

This is why the jury should be morally outraged by his behavior

Theme - EXAMPLE

FACTS:

- Robbery
- Victim beaten nearly to death
- Victim has no memory of assault
- Permanent memory loss and speech/motor delay

"This case is about a vicious assault Tyler will never remember, on a night he'll never forget."

Theme - EXAMPLE

FACTS:

- Undesirable victim. Long crim history and substance abuse issues.
- Drug deal gone bad, 4 shots at victim
- Victim MIA, not available to testify

"This is a case about a victim who had nothing in life except the possibility of one day turning things around. On this night the defendant decided she didn't deserve even that, so he made four attempts to take away the last thing she had – her future."

State v. Adam Chavez





State's Theme:

"Adam Chavez was the driving force behind the bullet that killed Matthew Clowers. Just because he didn't pull the trigger, doesn't mean he should get away with it"



Closure proves elusive

While angry at Chavez for ruining her life and being the driving force that led to Matthew's death, Stacy said killed.



"Adam Chavez is the driving force behind the bullet that killed Matthew Clowers," she said, adding that just because he didn't pull the trigger doesn't mean Chavez wasn't legally responsible for Clowers' death.



Storytelling

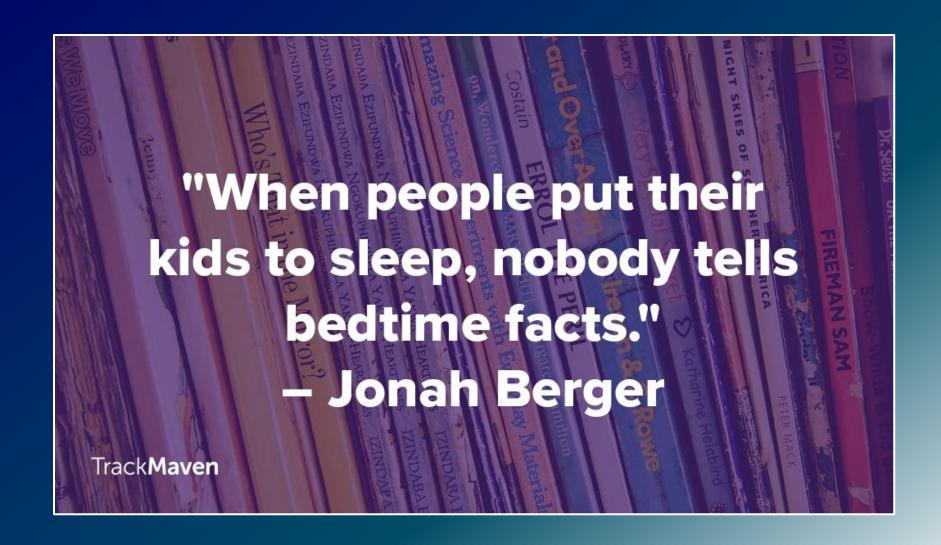


Narrative

■ The Best Story Wins:

- If you do not offer them the truth of the case through your narrative, they will create a story of their own
- The FACTS of the case are not the STORY of the case





Tell the Story of Your Case

- Use your <u>case theory</u> to form a narrative about how the crime was committed and what makes the Defendant guilty
- The Facts of your case are not the story of your case
 - Highlight important facts
 - Be detailed where appropriate, but leave some things to keep jury interested
- Think about ways to describe scenes and events using all
 5 senses
- Weave in your weaknesses

Narrative - Where to Begin

- Determine the Order
 - Chronological
 - Crime
 - Discovery
 - Start at end and explain how it got to that point
 - Start at a significant point in the story
- Determine the Point of View
 - Storytelling is more compelling when you pick a narrative perspective of an involved party rather than an omnipotent POV

Goal of Clarity and Simplicity:

- Compelling Points of View:
 - 1. The Victim
 - 2. The Defendant
 - 3. An important witness

The police off who wrote the DR

Choosing an interesting narrative perspective will make your story much more engaging, compelling, and easy to follow

Descriptive Language



- Contrast:
- "The Defendant pulled out a gun and pointed it at the victim" with...
- "The Defendant stabbed the victim 14 times causing horrible injuries" with...

Descriptive Language





Anticipate Defenses

Your narrative can be used to <u>subtly</u> address these

Think about how the Defendant plans to beat you BUT

Do not make promises about the Defense's case



Anticipate Defenses

- Do NOT argue
- Do NOT say "the Defense is going to claim..."

- Instead, give them things to look for...
 - (theme related?)



"Bad" Facts

- Address problems head-on
 - Victim/Witness with criminal history
 - Mishandled investigation or lack of evidence
- It's not enough just to draw the sting. You must incorporate the "bad" facts into your theory.
 - Example: The victim's criminal past in this case is no accident. The Defendant chose a victim he thought would never tell, and was confident that even if she did, no one would believe her.

Dealing with Weakness

- Attribute "bad facts" to the Defendant
 - Who chooses who the witnesses and victims are in a criminal case?
 - No fingerprints? No videotape? No DNA? that's exactly the way the Defendant wanted it
 - Then incorporate into theme/theory: Defendant preys upon the weak; never the powerful, or those with a voice, only the defenseless, the kind he thinks no one cares about

Using Visuals

- Using visuals in opening can sometimes greatly enhance your presentation
- They can also greatly hinder it if not done correctly
- Never use a powerpoint presentation as a substitute for notes or memorization

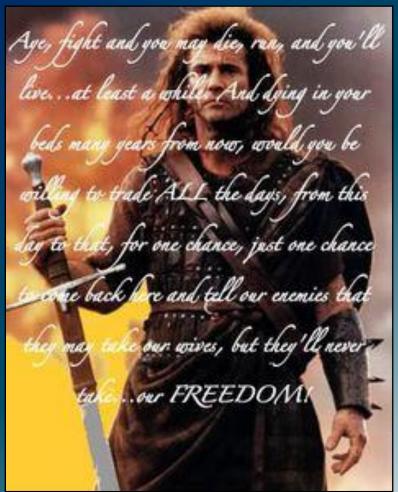
State the Charges

- At the conclusion of your narrative, relate the facts to your charges in this case
- "For these reasons, Defendant is charged with..."

Finish Strong

- Theme
- Call to Action





Opening Statements

What to Avoid:

- Excessive introductions
- What I say is not evidence...
- The evidence will show...
- The purpose of the opening statement...
- Inform about the law
- The witness will testify that....

Opening Statements

- A word about delivery
 - Use of notes
 - Word choice
 - Movement for impact vs. pacing
 - Use of podium
 - Use of exhibits



Opening Statements

- Primacy
 - People will believe what they hear first
- Start out strong!
- Get their attention
- This is your chance to shape the narrative of your case

- Recency
 - People will remember what they hear last
- End strong! go back to your theme
- Be confident in telling the jury what you want.

Questions???

Amy Diederich
Pinal County Attorney's Office
Major Crimes Bureau
amy.diederich@pinalcountyaz.gov
(480) 399-2439